

Excavation of the sand from these two mounds in areas where the wasp had burrowed revealed two large larvae of *Cotalpa lanigera* (Linnaeus) (Scarabaeidae) just beneath the bunch grass roots at depths of 9 and 12 cm, respectively. Both of these larvae were ventral side up, the entire body curved, suggesting a letter C on its back; both were in a quiescent state. No eggs were found, nor could it be ascertained whether this scarab was the actual prey being used by this *Campsomeris*. However, the burrowing of the wasp coupled with the finding of these larval scarabs almost directly beneath the site of this activity seems more than coincidental. If the eggs are extremely small in comparison with the size of the prey, as they are in exotic *Campsomeris*, it is possible that in making the excavation I dislodged them.

Personal

The State University College of Forestry at Syracuse, New York, has announced the appointment of Dr. JOHN B. SIMEONE as chairman of the Department of Forest Entomology. Dr. Simeone is a native of Providence, R. I. and was educated at R. I. State College, and at Yale and Cornell Universities.

Two New Species of Coleoptera (Scarabaeidae: Coprini)¹

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This paper is presented to make known two undescribed species that were discovered during the author's identification of Indian and Burmese Scarabaeidae. The descriptions are as follows:

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Copris neglectus Moxey, species nova.

Black, tinged with mahogany, shining, with the antennae, mouth-parts, and hairs red.

Oval and moderately convex. Head nearly semicircular, ocular lobes moderately punctured, vertex between the eyes sparsely punctured; clypeus feebly rugose, deeply notched in middle, with a lobe on each side of the notch. Pronotum strongly shining, feebly punctate, with a moderately strong median groove in basal half; antero-lateral angles rounded; side margins strongly rounded. Elytra fairly deeply striate; striae finely and remotely punctured (that is, the punctures separated by about twice their diameters); intervals nearly flat and scarcely perceptibly punctured. Pygidium finely and feebly punctured. Median lobe of metasternum very remotely punctured, with a deep pit near anterior angle; anterior angle very obtuse, rounded; sides of metasternum coarsely sculptured with setiform punctures. Fore tibia very broad, armed externally with four teeth; front femur moderately punctured, the mid and hind femora not so strongly punctured. Fore tibial spur slightly bent at the end.

♂. The head bears a slender, compressed horn. The anterior declivity of the pronotum is fairly steep, but has only a few remote punctures in the middle. The upper edge of the declivity bears a transverse, slightly elevated carina which forms a very much flattened V.

Length: 20.7 mm; breadth: 10.0 mm.

Type: ♂; Tiruchirappalli (Trichinopoly), Madras State, INDIA; October 1919; C. Leigh, collector (Frank R. Mason Collection; collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, type No. 8340).

The unique male type differs from *Copris sinicus* Hope in being more elongate, and in having the clypeus not so deeply emarginate, the antero-lateral angles of the pronotum more rounded, the median groove of the pronotum less evident, the sides of the metasternum with more hairs, and the fore tibiae slightly stouter.

***Onthophagus zymoticus* Moxey, species nova.**

Black, with the lower surface, legs, antennae, and mouth-parts slightly mahogany. The lower surface is clothed with reddish hairs, and the upper surface much less sparsely.

Oval, deeply waisted, moderately convex. Head flat, very coarsely punctured; clypeal margin pointed anteriorly, with two upturned teeth; clypeus bearing a rounded, transverse carina in its posterior edge, head with a similar, slightly larger, carina between the eyes. Pronotum very strongly convex, rather evenly punctured in median area, granulate on the sides; the area immediately surrounding the postero-lateral angles is rugosely granulate; pronotum bearing a very faint median canaliculation; antero-lateral angles rounded, obtuse; base obtusely angulate in middle. Elytra finely striate, the striae very finely and remotely punctured; intervals sparsely sculptured with setiform punctures, slightly convex. Pygidium rugosely punctured, the punctures very coarse, setiform. Median lobe of metasternum feebly punctured, sides more coarsely so, and with longer hairs. Fore tibiae quadri-denticulate, tibial spur curved. Mid and hind tibiae with distal margin straight.

Length: 8.0 mm; breadth: 4.9 mm.

Type: ♀; Shingbwiang, Upper BURMA, 665 feet; 6 June 1945; John W. H. Rehn, collector (Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, type No. 8343).

This species is closely related to *Onthophagus rugulosus* Harold, from which it differs in being smaller and in not having the elytra as deeply striate, but having granules on the lateral areas of the pronotum.

Review

THE MOSQUITOES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Diptera, Culicidae). John N. Belkin. 1962. University of California Press, Los Angeles. 2 vos. boxed. Vol. I, xii + 608 pp. (text); Vol. II, 412 pp. (charts, maps, plates). \$20.00.

This large comprehensive work provides an excellent treatment from all aspects of the mosquitoes of the South Pacific